Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (currently amended) A method of treating an individual having a neuroectodermal tumor, comprising ~~the step of~~: administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising an ~~a pharmaceutically~~ effective dose of chlorotoxin ~~a neuroectodermal tumor specific ligand~~ fused to a cytotoxic moiety ~~and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier~~.

Claims 2 to 14 (canceled).

15. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the chlorotoxin is fused to a cytotoxic moiety selected from the group consisting of gelonin, ricin, saponin, pseudonomas exotoxin, pokeweed antiviral protein, diptheria toxin, and complement proteins.

16. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the neuroectodermal tumor is selected from the group consisting of ependymomas, medulloblastomas, neuroblastomas, gangliomas, pheochromocytomas, melanomas, peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumors, small cell carcinoma of the lung, Ewing's sarcoma, and metastatic tumors of neuroectodermal origin in the brain.

17. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein the chlorotoxin is selected from the group consisting of native chlorotoxin, synthetic chlorotoxin and recombinant chlorotoxin.

18. (new) The method of claim 17, wherein the neuroectodermal tumor is a glioma.

19. (new) The method of claim 18, wherein the glioma is selected from the group consisting of WHO grade IV: glioblastoma multiforms, WHO grade III: anaplastic astrocytoma, WHO grade II: low grade, WHO grade I: pliocytic astrocytoma, oligodendrogliomas, gangliomas, meningiomas and ependymomas.

20. (new) The method of claim 17, wherein the tumor is selected from the group consisting of ependymomas, medulloblastomas, neuroblastomas, gangliomas, pheochromocytomas, melanomas, peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumors, small cell carcinoma of the lung, Ewing's sarcoma, and metastatic tumors of neuroectodermal origin in the brain.

21. (new) The method of claim 16, wherein the cytotoxic moiety is selected from the group consisting of gelonin, ricin, saponin, pseudonomas exotoxin, pokeweed antiviral protein, diptheria toxin, and complement proteins.

22. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

23. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition is suitable for parenteral administration.

24. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the parenteral administration is selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intramuscular, intrathecal and subcutaneous administration.

25. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the dose of chlorotoxin is effective to reduce the size of the tumor.

26. (new) A method of treating an individual having a neuroectodermal tumor, comprising administering an effective dose of chlorotoxin fused to a cytotoxic moiety.

27. (new) A method of treating an individual having a neuroectodermal tumor, comprising administering a composition suitable for use in humans comprising an effective dose of chlorotoxin fused to a cytotoxic moiety.

28. (new) The method of claim 27 wherein the composition consists of chlorotoxin fused to a cytotoxic moiety and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.